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region is to compete with the Far East. The suggestions of the authors as to the future are stimulating, but many will regard their conclusions as over-optimistic. The clearing and draining of land, the overcoming of insect pests, the development of certain industries like lumbering, are made to seem more promising than the facts will warrant. In the final chapter, the editor lays at the door of the Monroe Doctrine part of the blame for the present lack of development of the Amazon, and thinks that the flow of European capital into Brazil will be lessened as long as the feeling exists that the Monroe Doctrine prevents European nations from giving full protection to European capital.

The book is, unfortunately, badly organized. There are many repetitions, the same topics are discussed in several separated chapters, and a poor index makes it difficult to dig out the all new and valuable information the book contains on many topics. One also lays down the book with the feeling that the authors have failed to prove their contention that the Amazon can maintain its supremacy in competition with the Far East.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

DURELL, FLETCHER. *Fundamental Sources of Efficiency.* Pp. 368. Price, \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"The present work is an attempt to analyze the various forms and sources of efficiency into a few elemental principles. It is felt that the study of such primal elements will not only aid in the mastery of efficiency in a given field, but will prevent this important idea from assuming a narrow meaning and thus leading to limited or even, in some respects, harmful results."

This work is not the product of an efficiency engineer, but of an academician, a professor of mathematics, who is philosophizing in a broad way about the forms which efficiency takes. Some nature of the abstractness of the elements to which efficiency is reduced may be found in the chapter headings, of which the following are samples: Reuse, The Group, Multiplicative Groups, Externality, Symbolism, Rhythm, Error and Paradox. This text will be found of considerable value in preparatory schools. The college teacher may find some material of interest and even some illustrations of value in its pages. However, the author frequently falls into a discussion of the too obvious, as for example, in the discussion of Absence as a Symbol; we hardly need to be told that "absence or silence may indicate dislike, forgetfulness, suspicion, or have any prearranged meaning. Thus we have the saying 'Silence is more eloquent than words.'" We hardly need to be told that the word "bill" has different meanings, as "In the second sentence, the woodcock has a bill, and I will not pay this bill."

J. H. W.

HOLLINGWORTH, HARRY L. *Vocational Psychology.* Pp. xviii, 308. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

The increased endeavor of labor executives to select employes intelligently (indeed the growing attention to vocational direction in general) resolves itself into